

SOUTH ASIA – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**\$47.9
million**

Total USAID/OFDA
Funding to South Asia in
FY 2014

**\$20
million**

Programs in South Asia
with DRR Components

**\$11.5
million**

Programs in Afghanistan
with DRR Components

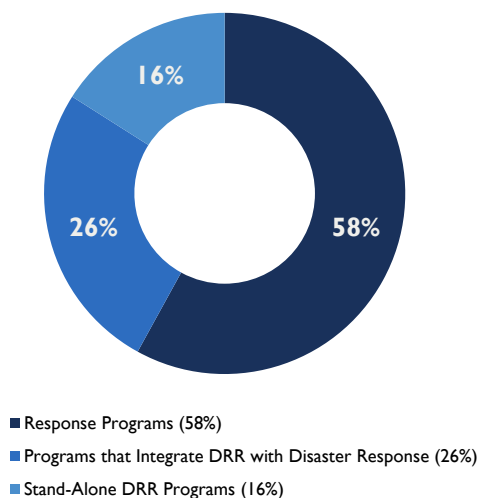
**\$6
million**

Programs in Pakistan with
DRR Components

18

Partners Implementing
FY 2014 Programs with
DRR Components

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY PROGRAM TYPE IN FY 2014



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING² TO SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2014

Stand-Alone DRR Programs \$ 7,857,183

Programs that Integrate DRR
with Disaster Response \$12,186,304

\$20,043,487
TOTAL USAID/OFDA
DRR FUNDING
TO SOUTH ASIA

OVERVIEW

- Populations throughout South Asia³ face a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, cyclones, floods, landslides, droughts, and tsunamis. Demographic changes, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and climate change have increased people's exposure to natural hazards, resulted in more frequent and severe natural disasters, and compounded the impact of civil conflicts and other complex emergencies. In addition, declining socio-economic conditions of some populations are increasing vulnerability to hazards in the region. Governments in South Asia are investing in DRR and improving their countries' response capacities from the community to the national level, and USAID/OFDA is committed to assisting these nations to develop DRR and emergency response capacities.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA emphasized DRR activities in South Asia's urban areas, particularly in cities that face seismic risks, and supported the development of public-private partnerships to reduce disaster risk. USAID/OFDA also enhanced existing DRR programs to build disaster early warning, response, and mitigation capacity from the national to the community level. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20 million in FY 2014 for DRR projects throughout South Asia, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² Total does not include other DRR programs funded by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA).

³ USAID/OFDA's South Asia region comprises Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTH ASIA

In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA's South Asia team provided nearly \$7.9 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives that improve preparedness and aim to mitigate and prevent the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that include activities in South Asia to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs all reflected USAID/OFDA's commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages among risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. Analysis of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs. When possible, USAID/OFDA programs addressed underlying causes of recurrent disasters, including environmental degradation, rapid urban growth, and climate change.

Global and Multi-Regional Programs Active in South Asia

- **Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER):** USAID/OFDA has supported PEER since 1998 to promote disaster preparedness through the development of national and regional cadres of professional emergency response instructors. The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Kathmandu-based National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) jointly implemented PEER phases one through three, which assisted local, regional, and national disaster management agencies in 10 Asian countries to organize and conduct standardized trainings in medical first response, collapsed structure search and rescue, and hospital preparedness for mass casualties following a disaster. More than 4,000 disaster response professionals graduated from PEER training during the first three phases of the program. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided NSET with \$500,000 to begin implementing the next phase of PEER in South Asia, PEER 4. During PEER 4, NSET aims to expand on the successes of the first three stages, implementing the training-of-trainers approach to develop an additional 4,000 expert first responders in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan; establishing a network of trainers in each country that can independently conduct additional trainings; and developing a certification procedure for medical first responders and collapsed structure search-and-rescue professionals who graduate from PEER training.
- **Incident Command System (ICS) Training for South Asia:** ICS is a management framework designed to integrate personnel, equipment, procedures, facilities, and communications during disasters, enabling more effective response operations within a common organizational structure. Since the mid-1980s, USAID/OFDA has utilized technical expertise from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to institutionalize systems for disaster response and implement disaster management capacity building programs internationally. With previous-year funding, USFS continued ICS training in Bhutan and India in FY 2014. In Bhutan, USFS and the Government of Bhutan Department of Disaster Management conducted basic and intermediate ICS courses for district-level staff in two pilot regions as part of a program to develop incident management teams for disaster response. In India, where USFS conducted basic and intermediate ICS courses in FY 2013, USFS coordinated with the Government of India National Institute of Disaster Management to provide higher-level ICS courses targeted to disaster response managers. USFS also coordinated with the South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to design a policy-level workshop for members of SAARC's Disaster Management Center and helped arrange a visit with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance to enable SAARC to learn from ASEAN's successes and challenges in regional collaboration.

South Asia Regional Programs

- **South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS):** Through the Global FFGS, USAID/OFDA is working with the UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Hydrologic Research Center, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and national meteorological and hydrological services in the region to develop an FFGS for South Asia and build government capacity in flood monitoring and warning. With prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support WMO in FY 2014 to facilitate the regional application of technology and build capacity to lessen

the impacts of flash floods in South Asia. The guidance system enables national authorities to assess flash flood potential and improve lead time for early warning to reduce loss of lives.

Country-Specific Programs

Afghanistan

- **Afghanistan Rapid Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP):** With additional USAID/OFDA support in FY 2014, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued its HAP to reduce vulnerability among Afghans affected by natural disasters by delivering life-saving emergency relief, piloting DRR measures, and providing technical support to the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority. DRR activities under the HAP include the construction of small flood protection structures in flood-prone areas that involved community residents in consultation, construction, and maintenance processes. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million for DRR-focused activities under a larger USAID/OFDA contribution to support the HAP.

Bangladesh

- **Strengthening Earthquake Resilience in Bangladesh (SERB):** Through USAID/Bangladesh, USAID/OFDA supported the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with \$300,000 in FY 2014 to enhance the capacity of medical staff to effectively care for victims of natural disasters and Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) volunteers to conduct search-and-rescue operations. The aim of the multi-year SERB program is to train medical and support staff in public hospitals and health care facilities in Dhaka, Chittagong, and Sylhet cities and promote effective coordination between first responders and medical staff during emergency response. In coordination with FSCD staff, ADPC is also ensuring that first responders are equipped with search-and-rescue equipment and search-and-rescue kits.
- **Amrao Pari Program:** Through prior-year funding to Catholic Relief Services, USAID/OFDA continued to educate coastal communities in Bangladesh in FY 2014 on ways to reduce their vulnerability to and protect their livelihoods from natural hazards, such as cyclones, floods, and tidal surges. The project, which concluded in October 2013, trained households, communities, and local government officials in early warning systems; water management; protection of embankments, mangroves, and forests to decrease flood risk; and disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management.

Bhutan

- **Capacity Building in Disaster-Resilient Construction:** USAID/OFDA provided \$250,000 to the UN Development Program (UNDP) in FY 2014 to continue promoting and strengthening disaster-resilient construction practices in Bhutan. With USAID/OFDA support, UNDP is training engineers and artisans, such as carpenters and masons, as well as community leaders, to incorporate disaster-resistant techniques into building and repairing structures. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA support allowed UNDP to refine its training materials and conduct capacity-building trainings in the remaining nine districts of Bhutan that were not reached in previous years.

India

- **Developing Capacity for Community-Level Psychosocial Support:** In addition to physical losses, disasters frequently result in lost livelihoods and a sense of insecurity that can cause psychological trauma and the inability to cope. Integrating psychosocial interventions, such as access to social and mental health services, into disaster preparedness and response helps people to cope psychologically with disasters and facilitates their recovery. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$497,000 to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to support integrating psychosocial support into India's disaster response systems. In coordination with India's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and humanitarian partners, WHO is providing technical expertise in mental health and psychosocial support to advance NDMA's ongoing efforts to build the country's capacity for psychosocial support.

- **Climate Risk Management in Urban Areas:** With previous-year assistance, USAID/OFDA, in coordination with USAID/India, supported UNDP in FY 2014 to continue a program focused on reducing disaster risks in urban areas and enhancing the capacity of urban communities to manage climate-related disasters. Acknowledging India's increasing urban population, as well as the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, UNDP program activities targeted eight cities with high hazard risk profiles. UNDP trained officials in emergency response, supported the integration of hazard mapping and risk analysis into city planning, mainstreamed DRR and climate change activities into urban development programs, and trained community members in disaster preparedness and response techniques.

Nepal

- **Strengthening Flood Resilience in Kankai River Basin:** Nepal's Kankai River basin is prone to flooding during the annual monsoon season, resulting in loss of lives, livelihoods, and property. To strengthen local flood resilience capacity in Ilam and Jhapa districts, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$500,000 to Practical Action in FY 2014 to begin implementing a program to establish a flood early warning system, enhance emergency response capacity, increase community awareness, and facilitate collaboration between local and national government entities. The Practical Action program is designed to establish links to the Nepal Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and the regional South Asia FFGS to enhance the community-centered approach USAID/OFDA supports in Nepal. In January, the Hydrologic Research Center—a key partner in building flash flood forecasting in the region—traveled to Nepal to present a roadmap for building the Kankai Early Warning System.
- **Earthquake Preparedness in the Kathmandu Valley:** Relief agencies estimate that a large-scale earthquake affecting Nepal's Kathmandu Valley area—with its high population density and rapid urbanization—could result in many deaths, widespread damage, and population displacement. USAID/OFDA continues to support IOM to identify, prepare, and preserve more than 80 open spaces to ensure the sites are available for displacement camps and other humanitarian purposes—such as distribution centers and warehouses—following an earthquake. USAID/OFDA support, which totaled more than \$124,000 in FY 2014, is also helping IOM raise public awareness, increase the capacity of Government of Nepal (GoN) authorities to respond to disasters, and ensure sustainable and comprehensive approaches to disaster response. USAID/OFDA has previously supported IOM to coordinate with the GoN, UN entities, NGOs, and civil society to develop a debris management plan that pre-identified rubble disposal resources and sites in Kathmandu and established guidance and standardized procedures for rubble removal, processing, recycling, and disposal.
- **Reducing Health Risks During Disasters:** USAID/OFDA provided the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) with an additional \$15,000 in FY 2014 to continue a program designed to reduce the health impact of disasters and public health emergencies by enhancing local water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) capacity in Nepal. With USAID/OFDA support, NRCS has provided training on hygiene promotion, water treatment and supply, and emergency construction of sanitation facilities. In addition, NRCS has pre-positioned critical WASH supplies, including hygiene promotion kits, water purification materials, and other WASH commodities.
- **Nepal Earthquake Risk Management Project (NERMP), Stage II:** With previous-year assistance from USAID/OFDA, NSET continued working in FY 2014 to improve Nepal's earthquake disaster resilience by institutionalizing DRR at the local and national levels in collaboration with the GoN, NGOs, schools, and local communities. NERMP II activities include training masons on earthquake-resistant construction techniques, holding weekly consultations for homeowners seeking advice on earthquake-resistant construction and retrofitting practices, and conducting seismic vulnerability assessments of residences, office buildings, and schools.
- **Building Code Implementation Plan in Nepal (BCIPN):** While national legislation mandates building code compliance, many local municipalities in Nepal are unable to exercise effective control over building permit, construction, and inspection processes. To address this issue, USAID/OFDA supported NSET in FY 2014 with prior-year funding to enhance the capacity of municipal governments to develop and administer building permits and control systems, ensuring

improved seismic performance. BCIPN program activities complement NSET's NERMP II program and include a series of training courses for technical personnel—such as contractors and masons—and orientations to increase community awareness of earthquake risks and safer construction practices.

- **Public-Private Partnerships for Earthquake Risk Management (3PERM):** With previous-year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support NSET in FY 2014 to implement the 3PERM program, which aims to improve disaster resilience in Nepal by engaging private companies in earthquake risk management. The program uses mass communications to raise earthquake-hazard awareness within the private sector and the population at large. 3PERM also seeks to demonstrate the private sector benefits of earthquake risk management by establishing an economic incentive for investing in risk reduction. To achieve its objectives, 3PERM produces publications and weekly awareness-raising television and radio programs in collaboration with local stakeholders and conducts regular consultative meetings with local corporations, businesses, and professional societies. In addition to receiving USAID/OFDA funding, 3PERM is also supported by private companies.
- **Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE) Expansion:** With previous-year assistance through the American Red Cross, USAID/OFDA continued supporting ADPC in FY 2014 to implement CADRE courses aimed at strengthening local capacity to respond to mass casualty incidents. The ongoing program trains volunteers from 90 at-risk communities in basic life support, light search and rescue, and dead body management.

Pakistan

- **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management:** With nearly \$2.8 million in FY 2014 funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting a program to improve the capacity of flood-affected populations and key stakeholders to better manage disaster risks. With USAID/OFDA support, an implementing partner began the project in FY 2011 in collaboration with UNDP, the One UN Disaster Risk Management project, and the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority, as well as GoP provincial- and district-level disaster management agencies. Activities have targeted communities in Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk), Punjab, and Sindh provinces and include helping communities develop disaster risk management plans, pre-positioning stocks of emergency relief items, and repairing flood protection walls and drainage structures that strengthen communities' ability to withstand floods.
- **Building Resilience through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management:** With nearly \$1.6 million, USAID/OFDA supported an implementing partner in FY 2014 to continue improving the capacity of poor and vulnerable populations in Sindh Province to manage disaster risk through sustainable preparedness and mitigation measures. Building on an earlier USAID/OFDA-funded program, the partner expanded its activities to reach more than 205,000 families in areas of Sindh that frequently experience natural disasters. Program activities included assisting vulnerable communities to establish village disaster management committees, providing community-based disaster risk management training, conducting disaster risk assessments, and developing hazard risk reduction plans and policies.
- **Technical Assistance for Tsunami Preparedness:** Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has supported the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to provide technical support for tsunami preparedness in Pakistan. USGS has worked to build U.S.–Pakistan relations through sharing information regarding earthquake and tsunami risks in the Makran coastal region of Baluchistan Province with Pakistani authorities and meeting with emergency officials from several population centers to lay the groundwork for tsunami evacuation maps and other tsunami preparedness activities. In FY 2014, previous USAID/OFDA funding enabled USGS—in coordination with local Pakistani institutions—to interview more than 60 eyewitnesses of the 1945 Makran tsunami, which followed a magnitude 8.1 earthquake in the Arabian Sea. USGS plans to compile and publish the information collected during the interviews to increase scientific understanding and public awareness of the region's significant tsunami hazards.

Sri Lanka

- **Mainstreaming Rainwater Harvesting Systems:** Through USAID/Sri Lanka, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum (LRWHF) to educate government officials, local communities, and schoolchildren on the benefits of rainwater harvesting as a DRR tool. LRWHF is building the capacity of government officials and other water management stakeholders on the planning, design, and construction of rainwater harvesting and recharging systems and working with relevant Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) agencies, such as the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage, to develop local and national policies on rainwater harvesting. USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$150,000 in FY 2014 to support the program, which benefits conflict-affected communities in Northern Province.
- **Establishing Landslide Early Warning Systems:** Through prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support UNDP in FY 2014 to enhance landslide early warning systems and minimize disaster risk in landslide-prone areas of central Sri Lanka. The program, which concluded in May 2014, established weather stations in six districts to measure rainfall and identify hazard early warnings signs and included awareness-raising activities and trainings to help communities understand and implement land use practices that minimize the frequency and impact of landslides. In addition, UNDP assisted local populations to use landslide hazard maps, developed by the GoSL National Building Research Organization and other technical agencies, to identify at-risk locations within their communities.

PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrated preparedness and mitigation into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. These initiatives, which were in accordance with regional DRR strategies, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sectoral interventions to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. In South Asia in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA sought to improve food security, prevent and treat acute malnutrition, and strengthen livelihoods through its programs integrating DRR with disaster response.

Country-Specific Programs

Afghanistan

- **Information Management and Hazard Mapping in Afghanistan:** Information management and mapping tools are crucial to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. With nearly \$1.8 million in FY 2014 funding, USAID/OFDA supported the Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) to provide information management services, including hazard mapping for communities and DRR mapping activities for humanitarian organizations active in Afghanistan.
- **Emergency Preparedness and Response in Afghanistan:** With nearly \$1.8 million of USAID/OFDA support in FY 2014, the International Medical Corps (IMC) continued improving the capacity of local communities and NGOs in disaster-prone areas of Kunar and Nuristan provinces to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. IMC worked to establish community emergency-response teams, raise awareness about disaster risks in schools, and conduct other community-based disaster risk management activities. In addition, IMC restocked relief commodities and search-and-rescue kits in staging sites to ensure sufficient availability of life-saving commodities in the event of an emergency.
- **Building a Culture of Resilience:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to continue a DRR project implemented by Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US). Initiated in FY 2010, the project engages residents of six Afghan provinces to identify the hazards that may affect their communities and gather information on the locations of vulnerable populations, natural resources, and social service facilities. The resulting community hazard maps establish potential disasters' nature, scope, and likely impact on property and livelihoods and inform local emergency preparedness plans. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, SC/US has pre-positioned emergency relief commodities and worked to enhance the capacity of government and civil society organizations to meet children's emergency protection needs during disasters.

- **Building Local Capacity to Lead Emergency Response:** USAID/OFDA provided the International Rescue Committee (IRC) with \$1.6 million in FY 2014 to continue strengthening the ability of local NGOs in Badghis and Helmand provinces to respond to humanitarian needs by embedding local NGO staff in IRC emergency response teams. The program provided local organizations with hands-on experience in emergency supply distribution and other response activities. In addition, IRC trained local NGOs on assessing disaster impacts and building capacity in the sectors of logistics and relief supplies, shelter and settlements, and WASH.
- **Enhancing Local Nutrition Capacity:** With more than \$1.3 million in FY 2014 USAID/OFDA assistance, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and humanitarian partners to provide effective and evidence-based nutrition information and interventions. UNICEF is conducting a series of training workshops and nutrition surveys to ensure that quality nutrition information is available in 10 targeted provinces. UNICEF is also establishing sub-national cluster coordination mechanisms to promote effective coordination among government and nutrition partners.
- **Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR):** Through the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), USAID/OFDA continues to assist residents of northeastern Afghanistan to evaluate their communities' hazards and vulnerabilities, while helping them develop plans and basic skills to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to potential disasters. The program also supports the stockpiling of emergency relief supplies in disaster-prone areas and helps local authorities collect information from government agencies and NGOs regarding disaster risks across the provinces in an effort to map disaster-prone areas, improve disaster risk and emergency information management systems, and strengthen existing disaster response structures. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million to support the CBDRR program, which targets nearly 13,000 people in Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces.
- **Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA continued to support the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to coordinate humanitarian activities and funding, manage information, and strengthen the capacity of Afghanistan's humanitarian community to prioritize and respond to humanitarian needs. With \$1 million in USAID/OFDA funding, OCHA worked with provincial, national, and international stakeholders to promote more effective and principled humanitarian action and a more diverse, flexible, and adaptable humanitarian sector. Specifically, OCHA prioritized effective humanitarian coordination and needs assessments, evidence-based interventions, timely delivery of information products, and advocacy to protect humanitarian access. OCHA also created a Common Humanitarian Fund to ensure that international funding to Afghanistan is effectively targeted toward those with the most acute humanitarian needs.
- **Supporting Coordinated Solutions to Food Insecurity:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to promote effective Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food-security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—coordination for emergency preparedness and response, improve food-security interventions, and strengthen the technical capacities of the GIROA in situation analysis, response planning, and humanitarian coordination. With USAID/OFDA support, FAO worked to develop curricula and train humanitarian partners; support NGOs to establish a beneficiary feedback mechanism; implement a rapid food-security assessment form and joint surveys; and produce national food-security maps and related analyses.

Nepal

- **Preparing for a Better Response:** NRCS maintains warehouses in 12 strategic locations throughout Nepal and pre-positions stocks of emergency relief commodities to enable rapid response in cases of rapid-onset disasters. USAID/OFDA provided NRCS with \$210,000 in FY 2014 to restock relief commodity supplies, thereby strengthening local capacity to respond to disasters.

Pakistan

- **Transitional Shelters for Flood-Affected Households in Sindh:** USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.6 million in FY 2014 to expand a program initiated in December 2012 to support transitional shelters for flood-affected families in Sindh. The USAID/OFDA-funded program assisted an additional 2,000 households, bringing shelter support to a total of 7,000 families since the program began. Program activities—which specifically target the most vulnerable households— included providing locally available shelter materials; mobilizing communities to participate in shelter rehabilitation; and ensuring that new shelters incorporate flood- and extreme weather-resistant construction practices.
- USAID/OFDA also continued to support two additional implementing partners in FY 2014 with previous-year funding to assist families affected by the 2011 and 2012 floods in Sindh. With USAID/OFDA support, the partners provided shelter materials and helped vulnerable families construct durable, locally appropriate shelters better suited to withstand future floods. These two programs ended in FY 2014.
- **Livelihoods Support for Displaced Communities:** USAID/OFDA continued to support an implementing partner in FY 2014 to improve livelihoods opportunities for conflict-displaced populations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and KPk in northwest Pakistan. Through cash-for-work activities, participants in the program rehabilitated community infrastructure using durable, resistant materials to prevent damage during the rainy season and future disasters. The program concluded in November 2013.
- **Disease Early Warning and Response System:** WHO continued to support early detection of and response to epidemic-prone diseases in Pakistan in FY 2014. Through the program, which concluded in December 2013, WHO developed and disseminated weekly reports on disease trends and outbreaks—gathered at countrywide sentinel sites—to GoP authorities and humanitarian partners.

Sri Lanka

- **Assistance to Returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts:** Multiple decades of displacement severely disrupted pre-existing livelihoods in northern Sri Lanka, while prolonged fighting also destroyed houses and basic infrastructure in conflict areas. To help people returning to war-torn villages recover from these challenges, USAID/OFDA adopted a multi-sector approach through assistance that targeted long-term internal displacement and recent returnees with shelter, livelihoods, and WASH support. With previous-year USAID/OFDA support, relief agency ZOA continued in FY 2014 to provide recently resettled families with transitional shelters featuring building measures that reduced the risk from monsoon rains and flooding and improved access to latrines and community wells. In addition, through ZOA, USAID/OFDA helped affected people transition back to normalcy by assisting them to plan and invest in activities to generate income. The program also helped former farming families acquire seeds, tools, and small livestock to restart agricultural activities.
- **Protection and Advocacy for Conflict-Affected Communities in Sri Lanka:** A USAID/OFDA implementing partner continued to provide protection assistance for displaced and returning communities in Sri Lanka in FY 2014 with previous-year support. To identify protection risks, the implementing partner conducted regular monitoring in target areas of northern and eastern Sri Lanka. The partner also advocated for improved protection mechanisms for displaced and recently returned populations by engaging directly with UN agencies, community-based organizations, and government officials. In addition, program activities, which ended in July 2014, also included training seminars on locally relevant protection issues, such as sexual and gender-based violence and human rights under Sri Lankan law, to inform the humanitarian community and appropriate duty-bearers of their responsibility to protect vulnerable populations.
- **Shelter, Livelihoods, and WASH Assistance in Mullaitivu District:** Using prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting NGO the Sewalanka Foundation in FY 2014 to address the needs of conflict-affected populations returning to home areas in northern Sri Lanka. Through Sewalanka Foundation, USAID/OFDA rehabilitated damaged and contaminated wells to increase access to safe drinking water, renovated latrines, and raised awareness regarding good

hygiene practices, disease prevention, and water management. The program, which concluded in December 2013, also strengthened livelihoods and food security by supporting home gardening and other agricultural-based economic activities and temporarily employing returnees to restore community infrastructure. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided transitional shelters to vulnerable families returning to home areas.

- **Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and Market Development:** USAID/OFDA continued supporting Practical Action in FY 2014 with prior-year funding to undertake agriculture, food security, and livelihoods activities in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts. Through Practical Action, USAID/OFDA provided temporary employment for people to rehabilitate critical infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and tanks, saltwater incursion prevention bunds for paddy lands, and small-scale fishing landing sites in lagoons. The program, which concluded in November 2013, assisted recently resettled Sri Lankans to resume and develop their livelihoods, while also providing them with cash to meet their daily needs. Practical Action also provided planting materials for the cultivation of nonconventional, high-value fruits and vegetables, as well as fencing material to protect crops from animals.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

LOCATION	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA²					
South Asia Regional	PEER	Risk Management Policy and Practice	NSET	\$500,000	\$500,000
Afghanistan	HAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Risk Management Policy and Practice	IOM	\$1,137,820	\$1,137,820
Bangladesh	SERB	Risk Management Policy and Practice	ADPC	\$300,000	\$300,000
Bhutan	Capacity Building in Disaster Resilient Construction	Natural and Technological Risks	UNDP	\$250,000	\$250,000
India	Developing Capacity for Community-Level Psychosocial Support	Protection	WHO	\$497,200	\$497,200
Nepal	Strengthening Flood Resilience in Kankai River Basin	Natural and Technological Risks; Risk Management Policy and Practice	Practical Action	\$498,766	\$637,982
	Earthquake Preparedness in Kathmandu Valley	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IOM	\$124,216	
	Reducing Health Risks During Disasters	WASH	NRCS	\$15,000	
Pakistan	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Implementing Partner	\$2,789,621	\$4,384,194
	Building Resilience through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	Natural and Technological Risks	Implementing Partner	\$1,594,573	
Sri Lanka	Mainstreaming Rainwater Harvesting Systems	WASH	LRWHF	\$149,987	\$149,987
TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA					\$7,857,183

USAID/OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR COMPONENTS IN SOUTH ASIA					
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency Response	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	iMMAP	\$1,752,158	\$10,399,592
		Risk Management Policy and Practice	IMC	\$1,750,000	
		Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	SC/US	\$1,648,938	
		Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	IRC	\$1,600,000	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	UNICEF	\$1,340,000	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice	AKF	\$1,008,496	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$1,000,000	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	FAO	\$300,000	
Nepal	Preparing for a Better Response	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	NRCS	\$210,000	\$210,000
Pakistan	Complex Emergency Response	Shelter and Settlements	Implementing Partner	\$1,576,712	\$1,576,712
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR COMPONENTS IN SOUTH ASIA					\$12,186,304
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2014					\$20,043,487

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. This chart captures all USAID/OFDA DRR funding provided in FY 2014; program descriptions in the fact sheet reflect USAID/OFDA-supported DRR programs active during the fiscal year, regardless of year of funding.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2014.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>